

# ECZEMA

ITCHES, STINGS AND IRRITATES,  
**Paracamp**  
RELIEVES ECZEMA INSTANTLY.

Stops the Pain and Itching, Opens the Pores,  
Draws out all Inflammation and Heals the  
affected parts without Drying or Scabbing.

25c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

"About two years ago I had Eczema so bad that I could scarcely sleep. I purchased a 25c. bottle of Paracamp and after a dozen applications, I was entirely well. I can highly recommend Paracamp for all eruptions of the skin."  
Yours truly,  
D. A. BRIGGS, Glasgow, Ky.

Sold by D. F. DAVIS, "The Druggist," 262 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

## The Times' Daily Short Story.

### His Last Voyage

(Original.)

"Brace up, little woman. It distresses me to see you crying as if your heart would break. Have I not told you that this is to be my last voyage?"

Mary Perkins had a presentiment that her husband would never complete this last voyage. Nevertheless, after his departure, she busied herself as usual looking forward to her first letter to be sent from the first port he was to touch. This should reach her in about twenty days. She was a favorite in the town where she lived, and her neighbors, knowing of her forebodings, did what they could to encourage her. "How nice it will be, Mrs. Perkins, when John comes home to stay. I wish my old man had the same prospect before him. But I fear he'll be a sailor all his days. God help him!" "Cheer up, Mrs. Perkins. Remember this is your husband's last voyage." In this vein they talked till twenty days had passed. Then, when there was no letter, they said: "Wait. You can't expect him to write the minute he reaches port, and if he does there is not likely to be a ship coming back the same day to bring the letter." One, two, three days passed, and they were obliged to change their inferences. "They say the winds have been dead ahead for ships coming from that quarter. The mail has been delayed."

Months passed. John Perkins' ship, the Albatross, had not reached her first port, nor second, nor third. The kind hearted people invented all sorts of stories for the captain's wife, but in their hearts they believed his ship had gone to the bottom, and all on board had been lost.

"I knew it," said the agonized woman. "Something within told me that there would be misfortune on this voyage. The ship is gone down. My man will never come to me again." And she wept in the midst of her children, who strove to keep back her tears by winking their arms about her and caressing her. "What a pity," the neighbors all said to each other, "to think that he should have gone down on the last voyage!"

When four months had passed and not a word was reported of the Albatross, Mary Perkins' neighbors ceased to console her. There was no hope, they said, and it would be better for her to give up John Perkins for lost than to be continually looking for him to return who would never return, to be straining her eyes over the water for days, then watching again and breaking down again. If she did not desist her mind would go. And, oh, how her children watched and waited and told their mother that they had dreamed father had come back, and they had a "feeling" that the dream would come true.

At last Mary's friends began to think it would be no gain to her to have her

husband return. They feared that the intensity of relief might either kill her or detract a mind so nearly worn out. Had it not been that they felt sure he would never come they would have kept watch for him to prevent her meeting him suddenly unawares. Meanwhile her little ones, wearied of keeping her up with prophecies, mutely saw her slowly fading away.

One morning little Billy, the youngest boy, aged four, threw his arms around his mother and said:

"Oh, mamma, I dreamed last night that the Albatross came sailing into the harbor, and papa stood on the deck giving the orders, and they le'go the anchor, and papa came ashore and kissed us all."

Such words had grown to have a contrary effect from encouragement. Indeed, they only induced a greater despondency. Mary embraced the boy in a paroxysm of tears, and his elder sister forbade him to tell his mother his dreams again.

The spring came, the trees put forth their leaves and the children begged their mother to take them to spend the day on their grandfather's farm, a few miles inland. They drove there in a four seated wagon and after visiting with the cows, the horses, the chickens, which all children love, in the evening they started back. It was dusk before they reached the village, and in every house shone a light.

"Oh, mamma," said little Billy, "see, there's a light in our house! Maybe papa has come while we've been away."

Tears came to the mother's eyes, and the eldest girl placed her hand over the boy's mouth.

But who had lighted their lamp? No one had been instructed to do so. Doubtless some neighbor had kindly interfered to prevent their coming to their home to find it dark. When they drove up to the door a figure reached out a pair of strong arms to help them. The light shining through the open door was on his back, and his face was left in shadow. Nevertheless Mary Perkins uttered the cry:

"John!"

Her husband bore her unconscious into the house, drenched by his children clinging to him and endeavoring to climb up to kiss him. He laid his wife tenderly on a couch, and in a moment she had recovered her consciousness.

Cases in which the brain suffers from joy are not of long duration. Mary Perkins soon recovered sufficiently to hear her husband's narrative. It was the oft repeated story of a shipwrecked sailor being picked up at sea and carried to a distant land. The voyage was two months out and two months back, and there was no way of communicating except by ship.

John Perkins remained at home, investing his savings in marine insurance, from which he had benefited in the case of his lost ship, and became a rich man.

MYRA C. EDWARDS.

## HOAR'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Senator's Recollections of Makers of American History.

BLAINE'S REPUTATION EULOGIZED

Venerable Statesman Says the Former Secretary of State Acted in a Great Way Under Great Responsibilities—Severe Strictures on Benjamin F. Butler—The English Mission Twice Offered to the Senator.

Senator George F. Hoar's "Autobiography of Seventy Years," issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, is an interesting contribution to the political history of the country, embracing, as it does, his personal recollection of most of the leading actors in it, says the New York World.

In the chapter on reconstruction Mr. Hoar says:

"It was the desire of many Republican leaders, especially of Mr. Sumner and General Grant, that there should be a provision at the national charge for the education of all the citizens in the southern states, black and white, so far as the states were unable or unwilling to afford it. It was never contemplated by them to give the right to vote to a large number of illiterate citizens without ample provision for their education at the public charge."

Mr. Hoar thus speaks of James G. Blaine:

"James G. Blaine was a man of many faults and many infirmities, but his life is a part of the history of his country. It will be better for his reputation that the chapter of that history which relates to him shall be written by a historian with a full and clear sense of those faults and infirmities, concealing nothing and extenuating nothing. But also let him set naught down in malice. Mr. Blaine was a brilliant and able man, lovable, patriotic, far seeing, kind. He acted in a great way under great responsibilities. He was wise and prudent when wisdom and prudence were demanded."

In a chapter on Benjamin F. Butler Mr. Hoar says:

"His military career was, with the exception I have stated (the war administration of New Orleans), disgraceful to himself and unfortunate to the country. From the beginning of Butler's recruiting for the war wherever he was in command came rumors of jobs, frauds, trading with rebels through the lines and the putting of unfit persons in responsible positions."

Discussing Butler's relations with General Grant, Mr. Hoar says:

"I do not suppose that the secret of the hold which General Butler had upon General Grant will ever be disclosed. Butler boasted in the lobby of the house of representatives that Grant would not dare to refuse any request of his, because he had in his possession affidavits by which he could prove that Grant had been drunk on seven different occasions. This statement was repeated to Grant by a member of the house, who told me of the conversation. Grant replied, without manifesting any indignation or belief or disbelief in the story, 'I have refused his requests several times.' My own belief is that at some time during the war or before the war, in times of discouragement, Grant may have been in the habit of drinking freely and may at some time have done so to excess. During the whole time of his presidency I had good opportunity to observe him in personal intercourse. I was familiar with many men who were constantly in his company at all hours of the day and often far into the night. They assured me that there was no foundation for any imputation that he was in the habit of drinking to excess then. If at any time he had formed such a habit he had put it under his feet. For that I think he is entitled to greater honor than if he had never yielded to temptation. My explanation of Butler's influence over Grant is to some extent conjecture, but I believe that Grant thought him a powerful political leader."

In a chapter on "The Senate in 1877" Mr. Hoar says:

"The reform of the civil service has doubtless shorn the office of senator of a good deal of its power. 'I think President McKinley, doubtless with the best and purest intentions, did still more to curtail the dignity and authority of the office.' This was by 'the appointment of members of the senate to distinguished and lucrative places in the public service, in which they were to receive and obey the command of the executive, and then come back to their seats to carry out as senators a policy which they have adopted at the command of another power, without an opportunity of consultation with their associates or of learning their associates' opinions.'"

Mr. Hoar discloses the fact that he was twice offered the English mission, once by Secretary Evarts and again by Mr. McKinley. The chapter relating to this also discloses that he suggested to President Hayes the appointment of President Eliot of Harvard as British minister when Mr. Welsh resigned, and Mr. Lowell, then minister to Spain, was reluctant to accept the appointment.

Dreaming of Christmas.

It's hard ter keep him quiet w'en you tuck him up in bed;

He's a-hearin' er de reindeer des a-run-

sin' on de sled;

En restless on dat pillow is his lit curly

head—

Dreamin' en dreamin' er de Chris'mus!

It's hard ter keep him quiet w'en de

creatin' abadders creep

En you tell him 'bout de sugar plums on

say he'll git a heap!

He wakenf es a watchman w'en dey

rockin' him ter sleep—

Dreamin' en dreamin' er de Chris'mus!

—Atlanta Constitution.

## FOOTBALL A COLLEGE KEY.

Chicago Educator Says It Is Used by Poor Students.

"I have specific statements to the effect that four high school students had not completed three-fourths of the required four years' regular work when they were admitted to universities of good standing. They were taken simply because they knew how to play football."

This declaration was made recently by Superintendent of Schools Edwin G. Cooley of Chicago. It marked the beginning of a struggle on the part of the public school authorities to prevent what they characterized as the demoralization of high schools by the athletic associations of universities, says the Chicago Tribune.

"If a high school pupil can put up a good game of football the college authorities with inducements secure the pupil before he has finished his high school course. They do this to strengthen the athletics of their college," declared Superintendent Cooley. "Such action on the part of college authorities is an outrage, and at the next college conference I shall protest against the practice."

"Men who would not have been permitted to play football on the high school teams because of their poor standing are admitted to the colleges with conditions so they may participate in the football game. They become athletic stars in college. This has a serious influence on high school athletics. It causes demoralization not only of high school athletics, but also of high school education."

"If the universities are determined to let down the bars on the ground that a man is an athlete the man with brains has an unequal chance, and the struggle in preparatory schools will be for physical instead of for mental development."

Superintendent Cooley explained that the high school rules had been made so strict that a member of an athletic team is required to have an average of 75 per cent or more in his studies on the day of the competition or he will not be permitted to participate.

"The colleges," he said, "stand on a pedestal and talk of ideals, yet they let a fellow in whenever they see fit just because he is a good kicker or a good ground gainer."

President Harris characterized this practice as "reprehensible" and declared the board would take action to stop it.

Kaiser Writes to Roosevelt.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Emperor William has sent President Roosevelt an autograph message by Baron von Sternburg, the German ambassador to the United States, who sails for New York from Bremen on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. The emperor while receiving Baron von Sternburg in audience Sunday remarked that he wished he could say a number of things to the president. He then took an ordinary pad of paper and filled the right hand half, in German chancellery fashion, with a message, ending with his signature, "Wilhelm," in large letters.

Troops Guard Utah Mines.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 2.—Special dispatches from the coal mining centers in Carbon state that the serving of eviction notices upon striking miners who are occupying property of the coal companies has created an ugly feeling among the Italian strikers at Clear Creek and Scofield. The militia officers fear that trouble will result and have prepared the troops for any emergency. Two companies of infantry are now at Clear Creek, and sentinels and outposts have been instructed to observe unusual precautions and vigilance.

Major Kilbourne Dies on Train.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Major Charles E. Kilbourne, U. S. A., paymaster of the department of Dakota, died on a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train as it neared Chicago. He had been very ill and was on his way to his home in Columbus, O., accompanied by his wife and son, Captain L. F. Kilbourne of the Twenty-sixth infantry. Major Kilbourne graduated from West Point in 1866 and was fifty-six years old. He was treasurer of the Philippine Islands while they were under military government in 1898-99.

Bull Campaign in Cotton Region.

New Orleans, Dec. 2.—The bull campaign of 1903-04 in cotton was inaugurated when W. H. Brown bid 11.95 for 25,000 bales for March delivery. This bid was at an advance of 29 points over the close of yesterday. Brown was a heavy buyer and bidder in January and May also.

The market opened wild and excited on heavy Liverpool advances. Prices were immediately advanced from 13 to 16 points and later were advanced about 30 points on all positions.

The Hiding Game.

The walking mafia has given place to the game of hiding oneself or one's possessions and challenging the world to find either one or the other, says the London Tatler. The mystery of the missing lady has raised the question whether it is possible to conceal oneself in London effectually. There are at least a score of criminals hiding in London at the present instant whose appearance, habits and usual haunts are well known to the police, and yet they remain undiscovered. It is for the ordinary individual an easy task if he be so minded to become lost to the knowledge of a few dozen friends and acquaintances among a crowd of 6,000,000 people. The chances against his being found by one of the few dozen are millions to one.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.



The Soap That Lightens Is  
**Sunlight**  
It lightens everything and does twice the work of common soaps in half the time, and with less labor. Used from cellar to garret it brightens everything it touches. A perfect solvent of dust, dirt and stains.

ASK FOR "LAUNDRY" SHAPE SUNLIGHT

## IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Quotations on the Leading Products That Are in Demand.

Boston, Dec. 2.—Choice fresh made creamery butter is very firm, in sympathy with New York and the west, and prices are about 1c higher. Northern creamery, round lots, 24c; western, 23c; Vermont dairy, 21c; renovated butter, 17c; 18c.

Cheese is quiet but firm. Round lots, Vermont twins, 11c; 12c; New York twins, 12c; 12c.

The supply of eggs is very short and all fresh gathered are firm at the recent advance. Western fresh, 13c; 13c; eastern, 12c; 12c; nearby, 10c; 10c; refrigerator, 23c; 23c.

Beans are quiet, but steady. Carload lots, pea, \$2.25; 2.30; medium, \$2.25; 2.30; yellow eyes, \$3.15; 3.25; red kidneys, \$3.25; 3.45; California small white, \$2.75; 2.90; foreign pea and medium, \$2.10; 2.20.

Apples are in good demand for all choice table fruit, but common grades are still slow and easy. Maine pippins, \$1.25; 1.75; Harveys, \$2.25; 2.25; snows, \$2.50; 3.50; Kings, \$2.50; 3.50; Baldwins, \$1.75; 2.50; greenings, \$1.75; 2.50; Hubbardstones and Hurlburts, \$1.50; 2.50; pomeis and Tolman sweets, \$1.50; 2.50.

Cranberries are steady at \$2.25 per box and \$2.25 per bbl.

Domestic grapes sell at 15c; 15c per basket for Concord, and 15c; 15c for Catawbas. Almeria grapes are selling at \$2.50 per bbl. California grapes are quoted at: Cornichon, \$1.75; 2.25; Emperor, \$1.50; 2.25.

Table nuts are steady and are selling at: Walnuts, 14c; 15c per lb; castanas, 10c; 11c; pecans, 9c; 11c; almonds, 10c; 15c; hickory, \$2.25; 2.75 per lb.

Potatoes are quiet but steady at the decline. Aroostook hebrons, 6c; Green mountains, 6c; 6c; sweets, Norfolk, cloth heads, \$2.25.

Celery is selling at: Pascal, \$3.50; 4 per long box; Boston markets, \$5 per long box; white, 8c; 8c per doz.

Onions are quoted at: Spanish, large cts, \$2.25; natives, 75c; 85c per bu; bbls, \$1.75; 2.50.

Cucumbers sell at \$2.08 per bu.

Yellow turnips are selling at 85c per bbl; white French, \$1.25 per bbl; white, 25c; 25c per bu; beets, \$1 per bu; carrots, 60c; 75c per bu; parsnips, 60c; 75c per bu.

Marrow squashes are quoted at \$1.00; 1.25 per bbl; Bay state, \$1.50 per bbl; turban, \$1.75 per bbl.

Cabbages sell at \$1.25 per bbl for native; Savoy, 75c; 85c per bbl; red, 60c per bu.

Lettuce is quoted at 35c; 45c per doz for hot-house; radishes, 15c per doz; mint, 40c per doz; cress, 40c per doz.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Chicago May wheat has gained 4 1/2c within a fortnight, or from about the time Armour buying of that month became conspicuous. It is a month since May has been at 80c, and there were some who thought there was some significance in the new figure.

Between any ordinary movement of contract wheat to this market there are these premiums and the freight. That there is no prospect of any winter wheat movement here is indicated by the marking up Friday of the St. Louis prices, viz., to 89 1/2c for December and cash.

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# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

for the children. One dose at bedtime quiets their night coughs and prevents croup. Ask your doctor.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Rich Milk from Our Own Herd.

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